



no. 3

Macdonald College

MARCH 1983

The Harvest

\$27,000 MISSING

On February 14, 1983 about \$27,000 was removed from Students' Council accounts without our prior knowledge. This is about \$30.00 per student. It is hard to keep the truth from you so read on... This is a delicate and serious matter and it was in this vein that your Students' Council called the information meeting last week. The HARVEST has been asked...("being a responsible member of the Macdonald Community") not to say anything (even though we have the full story) which might prejudice our case in recapturing the removed money.

However, once the legal process has begun you will get the whole story. Yes, every grizzly detail. If we accuse or imply accusations our case

may be thrown out of the courts and we would be left with memories of parties that never took place.

As The Harvest enjoys a party, like yourself, we agreed to hold back. And we're glad you agree. Our finances are presently in the competent hands of the Operations Manager (formerly Bar Manager) along with the support of the Students' Council executive. An audit will be carried out as soon as possible to get our books back in order.

To calm the students, recently concerned with the disappearance of funds, Stephan von Cramon Students' Council Tresurer has promised The Harvest to publish a complete accounting of your student activities fees in the next issue.



DOES THIS MEAN WE CAN
GO SOUTH?

Our Premier

OUR PREMIER by Father McBun

Levesque is my shepherd I shall not want;
He leadeth me into pseudo-socialism and compulsory insurance;
He guideth me to the paths of unemployment for the party's sake;
I do not fear evil for thou art against me;
He restoreth my doubts in the Partie Quebecois;
Thou taketh over my business for free;
My expenses runneth over my income;
Surely poverty and hard living will follow me and I will live
in a rented house forever;
Five thousand years ago Moses said, "Park your camel, pick up
your shovel, mount your ass and I shall lead you to the
Promised Land."
Five thousand years later, Levesque said, "Lay down your shovel
sit on your ass and light up a camel. This is the
Promised Land."
Today Levesque will tax your shovel, sell your camel, kick you
in the ass and tell you there is no Promised Land.
I am glad I am a Quebecer,
I am glad I am free,
But I wish I was a doggie and Levesque was a tree.

DONT
WALK

BOOGIE!

see THE MACADAM

COMES ALIVE!

(see inside.)



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Belle~vue
'la place'**

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457-3549**

**NEXT
DEADLINE
is**

**Wednesday
MARCH 30**

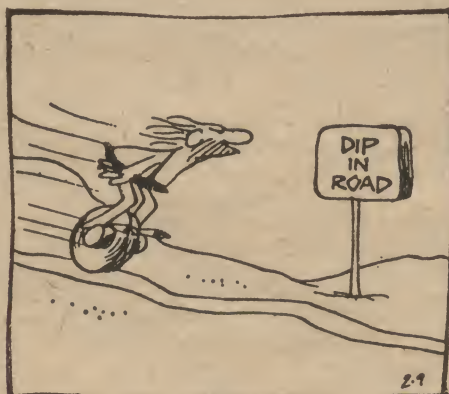
**SPECIAL
GRADUATING
STUDENTS**

What will you do now?

THE HARVEST

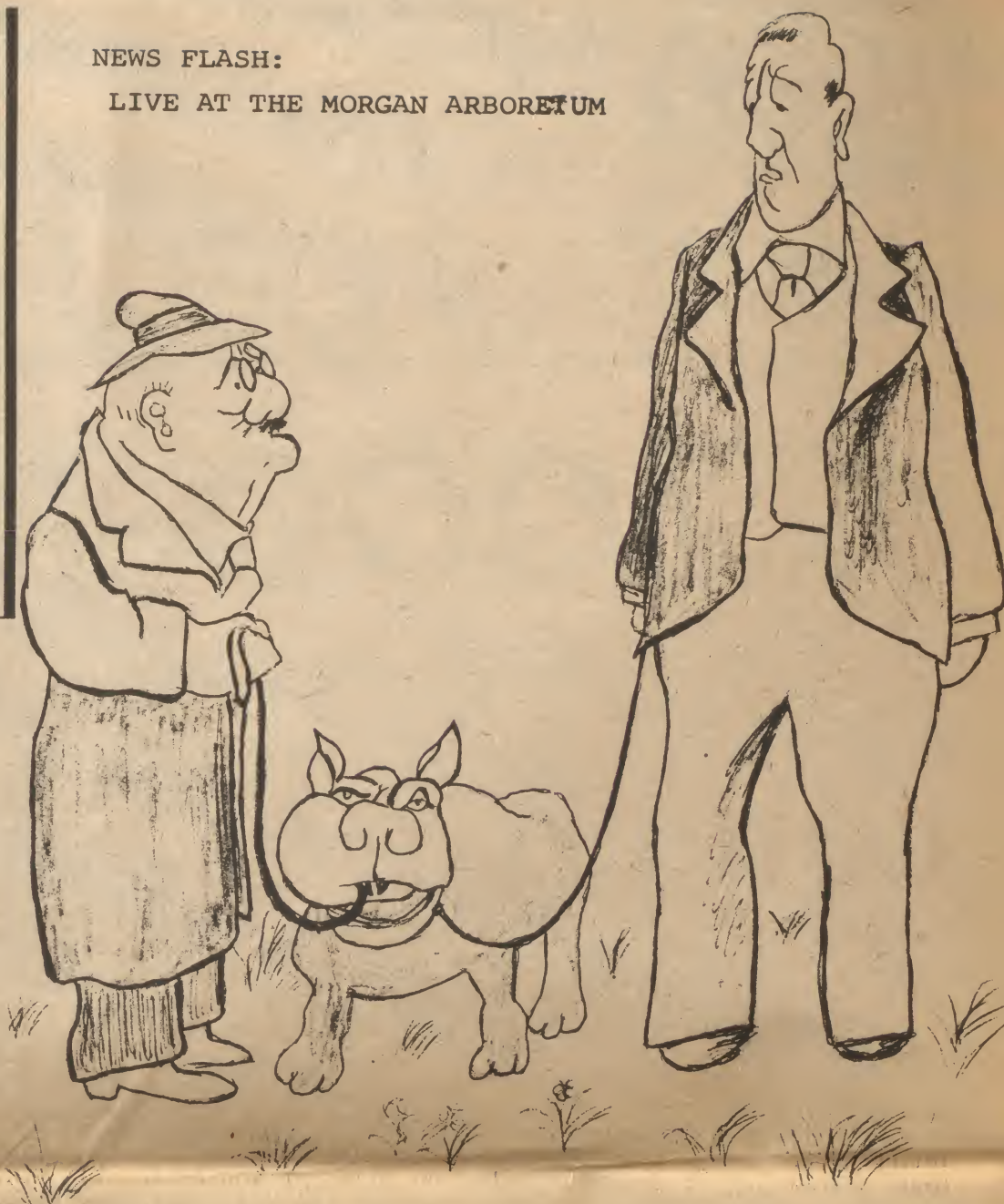
Louis Hamelin - travailleur acharné
Greg Salloum - galloping gourmet
Isabelle Monpetit - practical romantic
Doreen Peters - visionary
Aubert Michaud - neofascist
Sylvie Carpentier - snapshotter
Joseph Torbey - pencil-head
C.C. Janitor

....and all our contributors who we thank dearly.
...and to Jean Strathdee
our ride to the jungles of the south shore.
...and to Laurent, Julie and everyone ((Noreen))
else who helped.



NEWS FLASH:

LIVE AT THE MORGAN ARBORETUM



"Look, fella, I'm sorry. What more can I say?"

LIVE AT MACADAM

The Centennial Centre will be shaking in its foundations when Blues-Funk band "BREEZE" appear at the Macadam Café on Friday, 18th March at 9 p.m.

The band members, all professional studio musicians, include: jazz guitarist John Farley, who you may have heard at the Jazz Bar and l'Air de Temps in Montreal, and who has been recording with Melanie Stewart in L.A. On drums, Graham Chambers, ex "Rabble", currently with the funk band "Boule Noir". Tim Charbonneau on bass. "Josh" on keyboards "Orville" on sax; and last,

but not least, our very own West Island percussionist Don Stenstrom. You may have seen Don play with "Melange" downtown or here in Ste. Anne's with the Gossage Brothers. He also played for the Jeanne Marler dance production Focus '82 which was staged at John Abbott College last summer.

Don't take my word for it that they will be good, COME ALONG AND SEE!

Admission: \$1.00 in advance
Tickets available from CC desk.
\$1.50 at the door. Refreshments available.

feedback ...

3

Dear Harvest,

The last issue of the Harvest featured two articles concerning the boycott of O'Keefe and Rothmans as a means of fighting apartheid in South Africa. The pro boycott article by Greg Salloum brought up the subject of the lack of official stance by the student's council on the problem at hand.

To clear the matter up a referendum has been called for the 16th of March. The referendum will be held on whether or not the student body of Macdonald College would what to bar the sales of O'Keefe beer and Rothmans cigarettes of campus; this in support of the anti-apartheid movement (directed against the South African government and

the companies which invest in that country).

Before voting for or against such a thing the following must be taken into consideration:

1) Does one student have the right to tell another student what beer to drink or not to drink? Surely nobody can tell me that they have the right to take away my freedom of choice in the interest of human rights.

2) Who will profit from such a thing?

a) The blacks in South Africa? I don't know, following Greg Salloum's figures and arguments 70,000 of them will lose their jobs (however underpaid they are, they still live off their job).

b) The competitors of

O'Keefe and Rothmans, no doubt.

c) The Canadian people? In a time of economic problems destabilizing two major companies doesn't serve our interests.

d) The government of Canada? Certainly! Since the student population of Canada, a driving force of reform in OTHER countries (eg. South Africa, El Salvador, etc.) is to busy to direct its energy and creativity to trivial local problems such as native rights, inflation, unemployment, corruption, etc.

3) But does that mean that we have to stand idly by and watch people's rights be trampled on? The answer is obviously no, but, history has shown that outside interference in people's problems has never led to a better solution, in fact

it even has made things worse, for example, Vietnam and more recently, Lebanon. The best thing to do is to make an example of our country just as the American and French revolutions inspired so many others.

To sum up, the main point is that even though the objectives of this boycott are noble I don't think it is an answer to the problems in South Africa, it might even be an added burden; therefore vote NO to such restrictions, and most important of all I urge you to come out and vote on the 16th and make your opinions known, since it is important that the outcome of the referendum be TRULY representative of Macdonald's opinion.

Viken Afarian

comeback...

Dear Viken,

First, allow me to express our pleasure in receiving any sort of comment about the Harvest. It encourages us to continue and we need feedback of any kind ...thank-you.

Secondly, on examining your letter there are a few points that need clearing up:

1) Nobody has the right to tell you what kind beer to drink. I'm afraid anybody can tell you anything and probably has and probably will. Just as you tell people to vote 'no' in the upcoming referendum... nobody stopped your freedom of speech.

2) Stopping the sale of certain products on the campus does not prevent you from buying these products on your own. Your freedom of choice is preserved. But, can you honestly say that nobody has "the right to take away my freedom of choice in the interest of human rights". Do you also believe people should have the choice of watching violence and pornography on TV or how about the "freedom of choice" in living in a racist society?? Yes, if human rights are at stake one must be willing to give up something and if that something happens to be your freedom of choice, so be it.

3) While the blacks employed in South Africa are paid (25% of their white counterparts) can you, Viken, call it living, if:

a) You are by law forbidden to vote and own land or housing.

b) You are restricted by law to 13% of the land called Bantustans, while the white minority owns or reserves use of 87% of the land.

c) 27 Black children in 100 die before their first birthday compared to one in 100 White children.

d) You must (if you're Black) over the age of 16 carry ten types of documents and lack of any card results in imprisonment or fining. About 5 million Blacks are imprisoned or penalized yearly under the Pass Law Act.

e) Black women who become pregnant are fired.

4) Who profits from a boycott? We all profit. We learn about the problems so many love to ignore. We become aware that even though we're late with a couple term papers, we really can't complain ...it could be a lot worse.

5) In calling the student population of Canada "a driving force of reform", Viken, ... I hope your joking. If not, then I wonder, "Why am I responding to your letter when I should pass you a white cane," because your obviously having problems seeing.

6) I agree we should direct our energy and creativity to local problems, but, what you call local with your myopic vision is not the 'global village' of today's society. Moreover, one must start with a clear problem and then venture on to tackle the more complexed issues. We must walk before we run ...to avoid falling.

The situation in South Africa is by no means simple, but, Black South Africans have called for this sort of boycott to bring pressure on the government and to support their internal struggle. To quote the South African church leader Bishop Manas Buthelezi:

"There is no doubt that if South Africa suffers, the black people will suffer as well. But we must remember that even when a country goes to war it does so knowing that some of its citizens are going to die in the process. The same thing applies here. We know that there will be suffering, but we realize that it is by suffering that something better may happen. We don't mind taking the consequences."



7) You mention, "history has shown that outside interference in people's problems has never led to a better solution...it even has made things worse." Such gross generalizations serve no one's best interest, unless your interest is to cloud issues. First, you give Vietnam and Lebanon as examples... both times violent intervention, this is not the case with a boycott.

Secondly, the overthrow of Idi Amin Dada in Uganda and the Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea are examples of outside interference that brought a change at least not as bloody as what existed previously. Is it "interference" when abolition of apartheid is the goal???

8) You say we can't stand idly by, bravo, but, you offer no concrete solutions. You say the objectives are noble, yet, you offer only criticism. You speak of making an example of Canada, but, after reading your letter I'm left with the distinct impression Viken, you do not want to set this example.

Please write again soon when you get a chance.

The Editor

DEGREE TITLE CHANGE

Five students met with the academic advisors and chairmen from Biological Science and Renewable Resources two weeks ago. The Associate Dean, Dr. David, also attended. Normand Paquette, Yolaine Belanger, Alison Lemay, Sylvie Drouin and I were interested in discovering the Faculty's opinion on two major points: changing the degree title and student involvement in program improvement.

Degree Title Change

As the professors expressed their feeling on the degree title, two opposing viewpoints became clear. The first group held that agriculture has expanded beyond the traditional bounds of just farming. They felt that agriculture not only included food and fibre production but also the management of all related natural resources and environments. Thus all managed food and fibre resources belong to agriculture with no distinction as to intensive or extensive management. This would include all managed wildlife, fisheries, and forestry resources along with their environments. Given this broad perspective of agriculture, the degree title would seem appropriate for Biological and Renewable students.

The second staff opinion rejected this broad view. The traditional and generally accepted notion of agriculture did not include environmental or renewable resource studies. The BSc(Agr) degree given these students is misleading and should be revised.

We reiterated the student position supporting the second view. Since the majority of people still hold to the farming definition of agriculture our degree name is misleading. If the College wants its concept to gain wider recognition then it should attempt to educate the public; but in the meantime students should not be penalized with an inappropriate degree.

The staff who disagreed with any change wanted evidence proving that the BSc(Agr) had hindered students seeking employment. So before

we can get any closer to action we have to talk with recent graduates and prospective employers in both the private and public sectors. Here at Mac, everyone has an opinion on this but its time to get some facts. Only then will we be able to settle this.

Student Involvement in Program Improvement

Few students are completely satisfied with their programs and courses. This came as no surprise to the Faculty members. Dr. RK Stewart encouraged us to revive student participation by taking part in the Directly Involved Staff (DIS) meetings for each major. This would allow students and their advisors and professors to work together on bettering their programs. One professor at the meeting said that the last restructuring had come as a result of student interest in the early 70's.

What seems to be needed are specific objectives for each major. What should a student be capable of doing on graduation? What blend of theory and practice does he need to be effective? Should teaching and testing stress memorization or analysis and problem solving? Only after these questions have been answered can meaningful course improvement take place. If we don't use this holistic approach we will solve the small problems and miss the big ones.

All the staff agreed with us, student participation is helpful and necessary. But they also warned that in the past student interest has been high one year only to disappear the next.

What we need now is more students from first and second year to help see this through to next year. Face it, most of us involved now are graduating in April. We don't want this to die then. Don't wait until you're in third year to give a shit (like we did); help YOURSELVES now.

Watch the Mouthpiece for a meeting next week.

Neil Burgess

REACTION BIOCHIMIQUE

Chaque année, des centaines d'étudiants s'endorment au cours, jurent et blasphèment la veille des examens, s'évanouissent devant le babillard des résultats. Chaque année, même gaspillage de motivation; beaucoup d'étudiants s'intéressent à cette "chimie des êtres vivants" (sans être du type rat de bibliothèque, j'ai d'abord été fascinée par ces mécanismes complexes qui régissent notre fonctionnement physiologique), et sont ensuite assommés par une quantité ridicule de mémorisation. Alors que tant d'autres approches sont possibles, on s'obstine à nous faire apprendre par coeur, dans les moindres détails, des noms d'enzymes, des structures de cofacteurs et de vitamines. Même les champions mémorisateurs avouent avoir tout oublié à la fin du cours. Tenez, faites l'expérience: qui parmi vous lecteurs peut, sans regarder dans le livre, dessiner la structure du "porphobilinogen"? J'ai dit sans regarder...

Je n'ignore pas que certaines choses doivent être sues par coeur. Mais résumer la biochimie à de la mémorisation sans compréhension, c'est comme borner les mathématiques aux tables de multiplication. Malgré les patients efforts de mon professeur de 2e année primaire, je n'ai jamais su ce que donnait neuf fois douze et ne m'en porte pas plus mal, en cette ère de la calculatrice.

Au lieu de s'obstiner à nous faire mémoriser des structures moléculaires aussitôt oubliées, il me semble que l'on pourrait nous expliquer les choses de façon plus globale et nous souligner les points plus significatifs. Les étudiants en

apprendraient peut-être un peu moins à court terme, mais -- et j'en mettrais ma main à couper -- retiendraient beaucoup mieux.

Ceci sans parler des évaluations... La normalisation est une méthode utile lorsque, à l'occasion, un examen est trop bien ou trop mal compris. Mais la normalisation systématique me paraît un indice que notre connaissance est mal évaluée. Et rien de mieux, pour saper le moral de toute une classe, que des moyennes qui plafonnent à 50%...

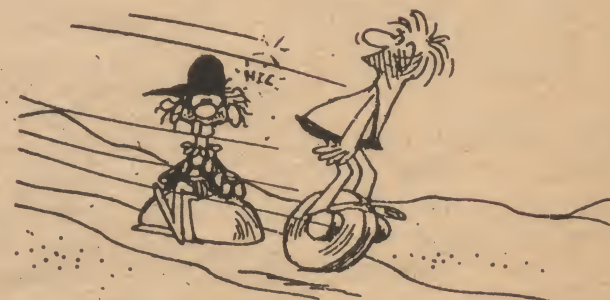
Avant d'être précocement blasée -- c'est un mal qui court dans la classe -- j'ai repris la vieille bataille des années passées. J'ai insisté auprès de mon professeur pour qu'il fasse l'essai d'un examen où les "pathways" seraient fournis, pour que notre étude soit plus axée vers la compréhension que le bourrage de crane. Réponse: "We'll see later".

Pour terminer, je voudrais rappeler à la gent estudiantine aussi bien qu'administrative que les cours de biochimie I et II sont prérequis à beaucoup d'autres. De ce fait, ils se doivent d'être une base scientifique solide, et non pas un cauchemar brumeux après lequel il faut tout réapprendre.

Des centaines d'étudiants suivent (et paient) un cours imparfait et surtout améliorable. Si étudiants et professeur cessaient de jouer respectivement les moutons et le grand méchant loup, les prochains infortunés qui suivront ce cours (ou peut-être nous-même, qui sait?) seraient peut-être mieux traités.

Elisabeth Gauthier

Food Science U2



5

générale. Le motif: 5 petits chiffres, imprimés sur une feuille jointe au Mouthpiece ce matin-là. Vous avez probablement tous eu vent de l'affaire. Le Harvest, quant à lui, a accepté de tempérer son goût de la controverse en taisant, pour l'instant, des détails qui risqueraient de compromettre un éventuel recours en justice. Partie remise, les petits amis. On vous promet un dossier complet sur les dessous de l'affaire, si possible au début d'avril. D'ici là bon printemps, avec tout ce que ça comporte... **L H**

DECEPTION ROYALE

"flash" 6

Comme le veut la tradition à Macdonald chaque année lors de la Royale, des gens du Livestock Club travaillent ardemment à travers les heures de cours et durant leurs soirées pour organiser un concours de présentation animale envié de plusieurs institutions agricoles (I.T.A., Université). Cette activité se veut le centre d'attraction d'une fin de semaine de trois jours en ouvrant les portes au public et en permettant aux étudiants d'acquérir l'expérience de la présentation et des soins dans l'élevage de fine pointe. Elle permet de plus aux clients de la recherche agricole (les agriculteurs) d'entrer en contact avec la Faculté d'Agriculture et aux étudiants de relever des défis.

Ceci est le beau côté de l'affaire. L'autre est?... La décision controversée des juges due à des connaissances plus ou moins à jour en certaines occasions. A noter ici qu'aucun reproche n'est lancé aux participants. Il n'y a pas de but plus loyal pour un compétiteur que de vouloir être à la tête d'un classement, ceci constitue la qualité et l'essence même de la compétition. D'un autre côté l'objectivité des juges serait à ajouter, chose que je ne peux concéder dans ce cas.

Certains jugements ont laissé planer l'ambiguïté et le doute. Des règles de base dans l'art de la présentation ont été ignorées. Pourtant à chaque année les associations d'éleveurs de bétail tiennent des conférences de juges où l'on établit les règles futures entre autres. Théoriquement, les critères devraient être connus de chaque juge mais semble-t-il que quelques-uns sont dépassés

par le temps ou étaient plus ou moins au courant. L'expérience acquise durant mes huit ans de participation à ce genre de

concours, local jusqu'à national, m'ont appris beaucoup: défi, joie, rencontres, apprentissage et esprit sportif dans la défaite mais aussi le favoritisme, chose très déplorable dans ce genre de concours où le but est d'apprendre en suivant de près la performance de nos compétiteurs et d'analyser nos erreurs. Quelques points, comme le fait de rentrer dans l'arène de reculons le dos au juge au lieu de procéder d'avant tant que tous les compétiteurs ne sont pas à l'intérieur, n'ont été mentionnés en aucune occasion. Pourtant peu de conducteurs l'ont exécuté correctement.

Tenir le licou à deux mains, fait jamais rencontré dans un concours officiel, aucune mention. De plus lorsqu'on assigne un conducteur à un animal autre que le sien, il serait approprié de faire la transition d'une taure à une vache ou vice-versa. Il n'y a pas beaucoup de défi à conduire un animal semblable au sien, devant être conduit et stoppé de la même façon (taure à taure ou vache à vache) et par surcroît qu'on ne réussisse pas à faire selon les exigences. Il y a plus de mérite à changer d'une taure à une vache et à bien faire également: aucune prise en considération.

D'autre part comment expliquer qu'un juge soit obligé de consulter son copain quand il n'a que huit personnes à juger et ne soit pas en mesure de faire son idée lui-même lorsque durant les expositions estivales on les confronte fréquemment à 25 à 30 concurrents. De plus où est l'objectivité quand on

voit un juge fouiller dans ses feuilles pour ne pas classer un gagnant de la veille en deuxième position derrière son compétiteur de la veille? Est-ce qu'on se fie aux papiers ou à la présentation du jour même.

Egalement où est la consistance du jury quand on classe un conducteur en deuxième place à cause d'une tache à peine visible des gradins et qu'ensuite on classe un conducteur de deuxième ordre au premier rang alors qu'il présente l'animal le plus négligé de la journée et que par surcroît ce sont les novices qu'on a pénalisé le plus en début de journée.

Il est aussi déplorable pour certains étudiants de voir leurs efforts s'estomper lorsqu'ils méritent une meilleure reconnaissance de leurs talents.

Certains sont restés avec un goût amer après la Royale.

En fait la situation se résume ainsi: un juge qui possède des connaissances déficientes et a une idée fixe tandis que l'autre demande l'approbation du premier mais aurait beaucoup mieux fait tout seul.

En guise de solution il serait de mise de contacter les secrétaires des associations de bétail comme personnes-ressource pour suggérer des noms de juges aptes à juger les quatre types le mieux possible. Evidemment un juge ayant plus d'expérience dans le laitier serait plus apte puisque cette catégorie constitue la majorité des animaux présentés. La Royale implique énormément de gens et est enrichissante pour tous, il vaut la peine de tendre à polir toutes ses facettes.

François Drolet

Ce même soir (samedi), le club amical des "Casses de bain" tenait son concours annuel d'ingurgitation de pâtes au restaurant Oregano's d'Ottawa. Le grand vainqueur, Casse de Bain lui-même, fut couronné au terme de sa cinquième assiette qui contenait un plat voisin de la lasagne en plus de sa barbe. Le grand gagnant a par ailleurs affirmé que ce résultat n'affecterait en rien sa décision concernant l'avenir du club de ballon-balai qui porte son nom. Un prix de consolation spécial fut attribué à Pierre "le veau" Dorais pour la meilleure blague dégoûtante de la soirée.

CUSO

What does the arms race have to do with agriculture? Billions of dollars are spent on sophisticated guidance systems for missiles. Wouldn't it be nice if that money went to agricultural research instead of filling the coffers of the armament industry? We should think of feeding people instead of killing them. The West should sell fewer weapons to developing countries and help them develop their agriculture. Pakistan has one of the most advanced armies in the Middle East, yet people still go hungry; their government is more concerned with national prestige than with filling their citizens bellies.

It has been shown that an investment in agriculture will create more jobs than equal investment in the armament industry. This is easy to understand; a farmer's product, say wheat, must be transported, milled and transformed, packaged and marketed: the product moves through all sectors of society, providing jobs and, of course, food; the original investment is spread out through society (ask Prof. Baker about the "multiplier effect"). When making weapons, this multiplier effect is deadened. The end-product, a missile or a gun, just sits there unless there's a war. Weapons just accumulate, making no contribution to society in general except supposedly "safeguarding our future". Some safeguard. Some future. Now, for a few laughs, see "Seek dwellings for MX".

David Wees, 486-8750
propaganda dept.

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Seek Dwellings for 'MX'

7

In an appeal to "neighborly spirit," President Reagan is asking homeowners to help ease the plight of the country's growing number of homeless MX missiles. Speaking at the annual convention of the North American Bungalow League, Mr. Reagan cited a new Petagon study predicting approximately 500,000 undomiciled missiles in the U.S. by 1984. He urged each American family to open its door to a needy missile, "like we used to do." Calling his plan "MX Housekeeper," the President noted that "there are a far greater number of lovely guest rooms in this great country than homeless ICBMs."

Mr. Reagan went on to describe the nationwide crisis. "Rusting and dented, their spare parts stuffed hap-hazardly into shopping bags the vagrant missile is getting to be a common sight in most of America's major cities," he said. "In the Southwest, you can see whole families of uprooted MX's squeezed into '74 Buicks, Ford Rancheros, and two-door Toyota Coronas. And every spring in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, thousands of young, barefoot MX missiles crowd the beaches, where they sing 'Michael, Row the Boat Ashore' and spend their nights in

sleeping bags."

The President warned that the Soviet Union continues to have a "substantial monopoly" on missile shelters. He proposes four additional programs to close the shelter gap:

AMTRAK PACK: In a plan that has already divided the nation's redcaps, roomettes on Amtrak's New York-to-Miami line would be reserved for qualifying missiles. Connecting return-trip tickets on the Silver Meteor would be provided upon arrival at destination. Complimentary wine-and-cheese basket.

WOODSTOCK PACK: Research funds have been appropriated to study the feasibility of erecting tents on the famed 600-acre site in upstate New York to house up to 300,000 MX missiles for a three-day music festival featuring Country Joe & the Fish and Suzanne Somers. Car pools from Colorado and Vermont.

BUNDLING PACK: A salute to America's pioneers and the spirit of self-reliance, this nationwide bundling board would permit missiles to huddle side by side for warmth. Defending the plan, Mr. Reagan commented, "Even if all the homeless MX missiles were placed end to end

in a line, that line would stretch from San Diego to Boston without compromising no more than tree or maybe four so-called wilderness areas."

AU-PAIR PACK: As an adjunct to the Pershing-missile scholarship program, the au-pair pack would arrange for the placement of thousands of au-pair missiles with French, English, and German families willing to share their homes in exchange for occasional babysitting.

The President also called on municipal governments to pitch in. He singled out New York City, which has one of the largest populations of homeless MXs in the country, as the ideal location for a pilot program. Fleets of vans would cruise midtown Manhattan in

the evenings, making special stops at the Port Authority Bus Terminal and Pennsylvania Station, two places at which transient missiles tend to congregate. Teams of highly trained social workers would seek out the missiles and offer them doughnuts. The vans would then shuttle missiles to city shelters for social services and a shower.

Mr. Reagan thanked the churches and synagogues that have been providing cots and coffee for missiles in their areas. But he cautioned, "You have to do more than throw hot coffee at problems if we really believe in our hearts that every American missile has the right to a roof over its warheads."

Cathleen Schine
The New Yorker
Feb. 14, 1983



Rudy Dallenbach, farm manager Dr. Steppler, Pl.Sc. Chairman

"What do you mean Rudy, you DON'T grow cassava?"

CAN WE UNDERSTAND THE POWER OF OUR WEAPONS?

What is TRIDENT?

TRIDENT is a nuclear submarine being built now which will be able to destroy 408 cities or areas at one time, each with a blast five times more powerful than at Hiroshima.

One TRIDENT submarine can destroy any country on earth.

A fleet of TRIDENT submarines (30 are planned) can end life on earth.

How can anyone understand that?

Begin with a meditation:

To understand TRIDENT, say the word "Hiroshima".

Reflect on its meaning for one second.

Say and understand "Hiroshima" again.

And again.

2,040 times.

Assuming you are able to understand "Hiroshima" in one second, you will be able to understand TRIDENT in 34 minutes.

That is one TRIDENT submarine.

To understand the destructive power of the whole TRIDENT fleet, it would take you 17 hours, devoting one second to each "Hiroshima."

Your meditation is impossible.

To understand "Hiroshima" alone would take a lifetime.

from "Lightning East to West", by Jim Douglas
(If you would like to purchase your very own TRIDENT submarine going cheap only \$1.8 billion.)

SPECIAL FEATURE COMING TO MAC: Guest Speaker:

DOROTHY ROSENBERG
MARCH 24, 1983

also: War Without Winners
-film on nuclear war

8 THE DEAN SPEAKS

Dean Lloyd is a quebecker born in St-Lin. Raised on a farm, he went to school in a small country school in New-Glasgow (the same school that Sir Wilfrid Laurier went to). After he went to Lachute High School then to Mac. After spending 3 years overseas in the Army, he came back to finish a degree at Mac and stayed as staff. Dean Lloyd attended the University of Manitoba in 1967. When he left Macdonald he was the Chairman of the Animal Science Department. In 1977 he returned to Mac where he resumed duty as Dean of the Agricultural Faculty.

Q. What is your general role at the College? What do you do?

A. "I don't know whether you know or not, but I have two hats that I wear. One is the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, and the other is as Vice Principal of Macdonald Campus."

"As Vice Principal, I represent the Principal here at Macdonald. Because of our physical dislocation from the Montreal Campus, the Principal needs a representative for non-academic affairs here at the Macdonald Campus. As Vice Principal, the areas that come into my jurisdiction include the residences, the Institute of Parasitology, Brace Research Institute - the last two buildings mentioned are parts of other faculties in the University, but because they are here on Campus, they are 'non-academic problems' and therefore go through the V.P.'s office. These buildings belong to Macdonald Campus, and not to the faculties occupying them.

The Raptor Research Center, DHAS-PATLQ are other buildings under my jurisdiction, and although they are not concerned with faculty affairs, the V.P. is responsible for the functioning."

"As the Dean of the Faculty of Agriculture, I think the most simple way to summarize my role is to say that the Dean is responsible for anything that pertains to the teaching and research that goes on."

Q. "Could you fill the students in on the recent activities of

l'Ordre des Agronomes de Quebec?"

A. "At the moment in Quebec, in order to practice as a professional agriculturalist, you have to belong to the Ordre des Agronomes. Anyone who has a B.Sc. (Agr.) is eligible to be examined by a examining group in order to be admitted to the Ordre des Agronomes. In some provinces, the curriculum is approved by a professional body so that as soon as you have a degree, you automatically qualify for membership (like our Agr. Engineers). Here in Quebec, however, the agr. curriculum has never been approved, (here or at Laval) for automatic membership, so all graduates have to be examined in order to become an agronome."

"What is happening at the moment is that there are people looking at the possibility of setting up a curriculum which would automatically enable any B.Sc. (Agr.) to have a membership in the Ordre des Agronomes."

"This is very difficult for us because we have so many majors and some are very far from being automatically eligible for membership into the Ordre des Agronomes - because they don't have enough applied agricultural courses. These people can still write the exam, and may know enough about agriculture to pass."

Q. "so, are you in favour of changing the name of the B.Sc.(Agr.) degree for students in this major?"

A. "Well, we can't change it. The negotiations with the Ordre des Agronomes would have nothing to do with changing the name of the degree. Some department curricula would satisfy the standards set by the Ordre des Agronomes automatically, and others, say Renewable Resources would have to write the exam and await the outcome."

Q. "It seems that there are some problems with the title of the B.Sc. (Agr.) degree. Would you like to comment?"

A. "Well, I think that it is a problem that is magnified in the minds of those who have not been able to secure jobs.



In many cases what we have to do, rather than change the name of the degree is to educate the employers as to what our graduates are capable of doing, but this process doesn't happen very quickly.. People like Hydro Quebec, the Oil Companies, or whoever are becoming more interested in the effects they have on the environment will understand the importance and knowledge of students graduated in these majors. What will get our people recognized much faster than changing the name of any degree will be to get some of our graduates employed by these companies, who will then show by example that they have the background and the ability to deal with these problems. It's a matter of making that breakthrough, and I think we're making that breakthrough because we have students being employed by these people. But like anything else, it's usually not a quick process; you just don't turn a key and suddenly have something working the way you want it."

"In the University and in Quebec right now, changing the name of a degree is a very difficult thing to do. If the University wants to have a new program of any kind, it might be very easy to have it approved in the University, but to get the Quebec Department

of Education to approve another program is another matter (i.e. cost to support it, number of students) Any new programs now approved in any university have to be ones that are very glaring in their deficiency."

Q. "Is there any problem with the duplication of programs, like Environmental Biology, which are given here and downtown?"

A. "The University doesn't perceive any problem. There is, for example, a Plant Science option in the department of Biology downtown, but they approach these things from a very different point of view - a much more fundamental, non-applied point of view. If you look at the student that comes out of the downtown program, and a student from here, they're really equipped to do something very different. Our students are much more applied, and their thinking is geared to solution of problems as opposed to theoretical attempts to find solutions."

Q. "Does the College Farm anticipate any expansion, building or renovation?"

A. "There's a big campaign coming up at McGill called the McGill Advancement Program (M.A.P.) to raise money for

these kinds of needs. Each faculty has been asked to name their greatest need if they were to get some money from this campaign. We have said that our greatest need is to have a complete renovation of the farm buildings, and this will take \$3-4 million dollars. That is our top priority."

Q. "Has the increase in the number of french speaking students changed anything at the College?"

A. "The increase of students regardless of nationality has changed things on Campus."

"The increase in the number of francophone students is one that I find rather fantastic. We have in general, an example of people with different language backgrounds that can exist in harmony, where you have a common objective (and that is to get a professional degree). Most of the anglophones have a great admiration for the francophone students who combine the learning of a

language with a professional education. With the high percentage of francophones we now know that it is retarding the speed with which French students use English."

"French students spend hours in the lecture room dealing in a foreign language and it's a relief to get back speaking one's own language between classes. So it's understandable, I think, that it would take longer to learn English for these students than some of your predecessors, when they were a minority on Campus."

Q. "What do you think about making the College Royal a biannual event, in view of the fact that participation seems to wane every other year?"

A. "I think the participation in the Royal is very much a reflection of the leadership that's given, and a year ago the Chairman of the Royal did an excellent job. She started very early and had a lot of student participation. Each year, the chairman should write up a report and pass it on to future chairmans, and the chairman should be named in the spring

before everybody leaves."

"Every second year with a three year program creates problems. If you think what would happen is that 2 years from now, the only students around that had seen anything regarding the Royal would have been the U-I students. In a four year program, every second year would work fairly well. The Royal is a good public relations event and will require student participation as well as more staff involvement."

Q. "What is your policy on supplemental exams?"

A. "They are being wiped out in most universities, and now we're just catching up. There is a good indication that people who write supplemental exams just don't do much work in order to prepare for them."

Q. "What is the basic difference between a B.Sc. Agr. from Macdonald and one from Laval?"

A. "I don't think there's a great deal of difference. Laval has a 4 year program, and perhaps they have a few more courses in the humanities and social sciences, which we could have if we were downtown. In terms of professional knowledge, I don't think we have an inferior degree."

Q. "How do you perceive job opportunities for students in the future?"

A. "Up until the time of the economic crisis the students here were getting jobs very easily, except for Wildlife people, because there are just not that many jobs in Wildlife."

"What I hope will happen now is that more students will enter into graduate studies. There is a great shortage in this country in nearly every discipline in agriculture."

"Agriculture, with all the other professions, is in a collective problem in terms of employment in these economic times. But I'm optimistic. I think in two years from now we'll have turned the corner on the economic crisis, and things will improve."

STUDENTS BY DEGREE AND MOTHER TONGUE
FALL-1983

DEGREE	ENGLISH	FRENCH	OTHER	TOTAL
B Sc (Agr)	154 30.4%	313 61.7%	40 7.9%	507 100%
B Sc (Agr Eng)	28 25.5%	47 42.7%	35 31.8%	110 100%
Dip (Agr)	44 54.3%	33 40.7%	4 4.9%	81 100%
BSc (Food Sc)	73 47.4%	55 35.7%	26 16.9%	154 100%
Special/Visiting	26 54.2%	16 33.3%	6 12.5%	48 100%
TOTAL	325 36.1%	464 51.6%	111 12.3%	*900* 100%

*This 900 includes part-time(96), special(45) and visiting(3) students and 756 full time students.

SOURCE: Steve Olive, Registrar's Office.

So if you find any errors in the above data, have a talk with Steve's computer...(Ed.)

Macdonald Campus
Exit



And now . . . ?
Et maintenant . . . ?



Submitted by
- The 'elf' /

La complainte du phoque...¹⁰

Ils ont finalement réussi. "Ils", ce sont les champions de la bonne cause payante, les professionnels de l'attendrissement aux poches bien remplies. A force de vouloir sauver la peau des blanchons du Golfe, ils sont en train d'avoir celle d'une poignée de pêcheurs pauvres qui s'accrochent obstinément depuis quelques siècles à la côte déchiquetée qui assure leur mode de vie.

Le premier mars devait s'ouvrir, dans le détroit de Belle-Isle et au large des Iles-de-la-Madeleine, la saison annuelle de chasse au blanchon, le bébé phoque qui a de beaux yeux. Or les dix pays de la Communauté Economique Européenne, emboitant le pas à l'Allemagne avec deux semaines de retard, rendaient au même moment la décision d'interdire l'importation des peaux de blanchon sur leur territoire, et ce jusqu'en 1985 au moins, à compter du premier octobre 1983.

Le coup est dur. La CEE regroupe les principaux importateurs de ce produit de luxe qui permet à une fraction importante de la population cotière de l'Atlantique de se passer de Bien-Etre social au printemps. Les marchés d'écoulement se refermant comme des huîtres, la chasse semble pour l'instant paralysée et le spectre d'une misère économique accrue vient hanter des gens pour qui le chômage est déjà un mal chronique.

Ceux qui ont mené la croisade larmoyante et sensationnaliste des dix dernières années n'ont pas chômé, eux. Bardot est même allée jusqu'à Blanc-Sablon (au bout du monde.) pour dire aux chasseurs qu'ils étaient des monstres. Les commentaires de ces derniers, qui mangent du phoque et de la perdrix blanche mais pas de chair humaine,

donnent à penser qu'elle aurait peut-être mieux fait de rester en France pour défendre sa plage privée, murée et protégée par un dragon flambeur d'argent.

Que d'énergies gaspillées dans ce débat dont les composantes scientifiques commencent enfin à redonner au public canadien le sens des valeurs et à la chasse sa légitimité. On sait maintenant que la méthode d'abattage, dénoncée comme la pire des hontes, est en fait la plus humaine de toutes celles qui furent testées par le Ministère des Pêcheries. Aussi propre et rapide que dans un abattoir moyen du sud où ne vont jamais les reporters assoiffés d'exotisme et avides d'expéditions. On sait aussi que le troupeau n'est plus menacé, quoiqu'en pensent les pseudo-écologistes dont la philosophie à la mode emprunte davantage à l'Hindouisme qu'à la vraie connaissance. On sait...

En Europe c'est une autre affaire: l'information objective n'a pas encore franchi le mur de l'Atlantique. Reste l'émotion... Le doux regard d'un être de la banquise a réussi ce que les enfants palestiniens de Sabra et Chatila et ceux, indiens, de l'Assam n'ont pu accomplir dans leur martyre: une mobilisation générale presque sans précédent, doublée d'une campagne d'envoi de lettres que les cercles de solidarité envers l'Amérique Centrale doivent relayer avec envie et qui a fait trembler le parlement européen sur ses bases. E.T. et les phoques, même combat. Les psychologues devront se pencher sur ce nouveau syndrome.

En attendant, que feront nos pêcheurs qui ne demandent qu'à pratiquer en paix une activité millénaire? Troquer le vent du large pour une carte de punch? "L'usine de fourrure

synthétique du millionnaire suisse, on n'en veut pas", rétorquait Willie Derasp, porte-parole des chasseurs madelinots, sur les ondes de Radio-Canada. Il reconnaissait que l'économie des Iles allait en prendre un coup, puisqu'on y chasse peu le loup-marin (phoque plus âgé dont le poil court trouve toujours des acheteurs)

mais demeurait calme, de ce calme forgé par la Nature, et optimiste: "Les chasseurs s'unissent en coopérative et cherchent de nouveaux débouchés".

A court terme, ils veulent faire la chasse quand même, entreposer les peaux et demandent à être payés par un fonds du gouvernement au lieu

de toucher leur chèque de Bien-Etre. Les chasseurs de blanchons ne regrettent pas l'usine de Franz Weber puisqu'ils 'croient à la chasse' et savent que de toute façon il faudrait payer des gens pour tuer les phoques, qui dévorent plus de poisson que toutes les pêcheries de l'Atlantique réunies (présentement au large de la Nouvelle-Ecosse, un troupeau de phoques gris nécessite un contrôle par des agents fédéraux). On a parlé de représailles contre les chalutiers européens... si nous laissons faire les phoques et que notre morue disparaît, nous n'auront même plus besoin de les mettre dehors.

Louis Hamelin

mac fable

by Father McBuns

Once upon a time in the far out village of Certain-dans-la-Boue lived a whole pile of dirty laundry. These filthy clothes belonged to the meanest rottenest scoundrel this side of the Rockies...I mean he was so mean....you get the picture. Well, because, of his desire to conserve energy, he never bought any detergent (or maybe he was lazy---no one could say for sure.)

This situation finally reached the critical point one day when a neighbour came over with a double-barrel shotgun and told this mean rotten scoundrel to 'clean up his act'. The whole neighbourhood was furious at the continual stench..What with acid rain and all they had enough problems.

Then, as luck would have it, the most beautiful womyn (who was the daughter of the richest hag) in Certain-dans-la-Boue fell hopelessly in lust with the mean rotten scoundrel.

Her mother warned her against marrying a lousy scum. And the daughter tried to explain the difference between scum and scoundrel...but to no avail...and her mother promptly cried for a few years after the marriage. This outbreak of emotion did not miff the daughter and she always replied (to any one who asked), "I listen to my heart and not my mother. What do I need her for anyway."

The daughter, however, did not refuse the 27 million dollar inheritance after her mother died, noting, "I listen to my broker and not my heart".

Several years of love, devotion and surrender passed before the mean rotten scoundrel realized that love and money were not all he had imagined. So, he packed his bags and left the (well fumigated) home on the top of the hill for the pleasure-filled filth of the slums. He was finished with wealth and social stability and desired more than anything else in the whole world... a little filth.

Sterile cleanliness made him uncomfortable to the point of nausea... well at least a little pale...and the only solution was a trip to the slums.

Walking the streets like rue St.Austienne and Montee la Maria he rediscovered his soul, realizing filth isn't all he had imagined. The mean rotten scoundrel found himself humming a Louis Jordan tune..."Romance without finance is a nuisance.... Romance without finance really doesn't make sense, Honey gemme some gold."

So, he returned to the house on the hill and lived almost happily ever after... until his sudden violent death from a tougue lashing (by his pregnant girlfriend from the slums). The doctor informed her she was to have triplets.

josé
COIFFURE POUR HOMMES
Coupe personnalisée
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Ste-Anne-de-Bellevue



C'est pas de l'amour!

AUS¹¹

Non....c'est pas de l'amour.

La programmation de films produits par Playboy aux canaux de la télévision payante a fourni de nouvelles munitions pour nourrir le bon vieux débat sur la pornographie. Bien entendu, nous dit-on, la morale sera sauve, il ne s'agira pas de "hard core", c'est à dire que personne ne sera fouetté ni mutilé et qu'on n'y verra pas de scènes crues impliquant des enfants. Ce sera plutôt ce genre de films aux titres suggestifs qu'on voit à l'affiche des cinémas Beaver et Bijou - "Esclaves sexuelles" ou "Jeux d'amour au collège" mettant en vedette les Playmates aux seins agressifs qui ont fait la fortune de l'empire Playboy. C'est ce qu'on appelle le "soft core" ou "pornographie douce". (Où est la douceur là-dedans?)

Ce genre de revues et de films me déprime profondément parce qu'ils s'adressent à des gens dont la sexualité n'a pas d'objet dans la réalité mais s'alimente à des phantasmes où l'homme s'imaginer le tout-puissant conquérant qui mettra toutes les femmes à ses pieds. Non, on n'y voit pas d'enfants mais que peuvent bien

pire, c'est qu'il y a des gens pour faire fortune dans ce genre de business. Les Heffner et autres du même genre font partie de l'establishment et leurs entreprises portent la marque de la respectabilité. Des gens comme Jimmy Carter ou John Lennon leur accordent des interviews.

Que faire? Mon réflexe premier serait d'anéantir tout cela, de tout détruire dans un raz de marée vengeur. Qu'est-ce que ça donnerait? A bien y penser, la pornographie est plutôt un symptôme qu'une cause du sexisme qui prévaut dans la société et le fait d'éliminer ses manifestations évidentes ne réglerait pas le problème profond qui selon moi tient aux relations de pouvoir.

Maudit pouvoir dont tout le monde se sent privé et que plusieurs cherchent à conquérir sur le dos des autres. Si nous avons un peu plus de pouvoir sur notre propre vie, nous n'aurions plus besoin d'asseoir notre confiance en nous sur des stéréotypes et peut-être que les relations humaines seraient fondées sur la découverte mutuelle plutôt que sur la conquête. Si nous avions plus de

censure ontarienne a interdit la présentation du film "Not a love story...a film about pornography" sous prétexte qu'il contenait des scènes qui choquaient la morale. Or ce film est justement du genre qu'il faut montrer et montrer encore pour que tous sachent jusqu'où la porno peut aller. Un autre exemple: "Salo ou les 120 jours de Sodome" qui démontrait les excès du fascisme. Je ne l'ai pas vu mais je sais qu'il contenait des scènes d'une violence inouïe où on abusait sexuellement d'enfants et tout le tralala. Que faire d'un tel film? Peut-être qu'un sadique le trouverait excitant mais ce n'était certainement pas le but du film.

Selon quels critères décidera-t-on que tel film est montrable et que tel autre ne l'est pas? Quelle morale prévaudra lorsque se fera le choix de ces critères, celle du pape?

Par contre, si je m'oppose à la censure institutionnalisée, je considère indispensable de dénoncer le sexisme à chaque fois qu'il se montre le bout du nez. Ainsi, dans l'histoire des "modèles 83" du Café Caprice, les manifestants n'ont peut-être pas réussi à faire changer la situation mais ils ont fait assez de boucan pour que tout le monde en entende parler et ça a peut-être contribué à réveiller quelques consciences endormies.

Et puis..... l'avenir appartient aux enfants. Si les petits garçons ne se sentent plus obligés d'être forts et puissants, s'ils grandissent avec les petites filles dans l'égalité et le respect, je ne crois pas

AUS à la rescousse.

Il y a trois semaines, le AUS était en charge du projet pilote du "Early Course Evaluation". Ce projet a bien fonctionné et a donné lieu à des commentaires intéressants, concernant la satisfaction des étudiants face à leurs cours. Mais très souvent, après qu'une évaluation ait été effectuée dans leurs cours, certains étudiants venaient nous demander: Pourquoi n'évaluez-vous pas plutôt le cours X?

Ce commentaire nous a fait réaliser que certains cours (que nous n'avions pu évaluer car le "Early Course Evaluation" est un projet pilote dont tous les professeurs participants sont volontaires) avaient besoin, d'une manière ou d'une autre, d'une révision immédiate, vu leur pauvreté de contenu, ou autres critères.

C'est ici que je voudrais mentionner que le mandat du AUS consiste justement à jouer le rôle de médiateur entre les étudiants et le personnel enseignant ou l'administration, pour des questions d'ordre académique, tant au niveau collectif qu'individuel.

Aussi, si vous pensez que vos droits d'étudiants au regard d'une bonne qualité d'éducation sont lésés, n'hésitez pas à faire appel à l'équipe du AUS, nous sommes là pour vous aider. Diane Labrecque, AUS Vice-président.

qu'ils auront besoin de porno quand ils seront grands.

Isabelle Montpetit



représenter des titres comme "Petites filles pour le week-end" ou "Dépucelage"? Ces titres révèlent une sexualité embryonnaire qui ne se fonde pas sur un échange réel entre partenaires égaux mais qui éveille le désir de posséder et de soumettre une proie fragile à ses envies. Plus la proie se soumet, plus elle est comblée et plus elle jouit. Pas besoin de dessin pour comprendre la mentalité de ceux qui s'abreuvent à ce genre de produit. Il y a des jours où je deviendrais hermaphrodite. Le

pouvoir sur nos vies, la pornographie n'aurait plus sa raison d'être.

Quant au Front Commun contre la pornographie, il réclame que soient prohibés les films qui exploitent, encouragent ou soutiennent explicitement ou implicitement le racisme, le sexisme et la violence sexuelle gratuite ou excessive. O louables intentions. Il m'est impossible de souscrire à une telle proposition car j'aurais trop peur de me soumettre à l'arbitraire d'un bureau de censure. Ainsi, la

LIBRAIRIE

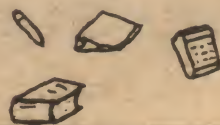
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Environnement: un pot-pourri¹²

Une bonne nouvelle pour commencer. Il semble que le gouvernement du Québec ait décidé d'accélérer son fameux programme d'épuration des eaux, lancé en 1978 à grands coups de milliards. Cette fois le nouveau ministre de l'Environnement, Adrien Ouellette, annonçait des investissements de \$250 millions

pour l'exercice financier 1983-84, soit 33% de plus que prévu par le calendrier du gouvernement (Le Devoir, 1er mars).

Cet objectif sera facilité par une réforme administrative qui place un sous-ministre adjoint aux commandes directes du programme d'assainissement des eaux. Histoire de mettre au pas la Société Québécoise d'Assainissement des Eaux (SQAÉ) qui commençait à échapper au contrôle du ministère et qui s'était rendue responsable, entre autres erreurs, du saccage d'une partie de la Yamaska.

Comme une bonne nouvelle vient rarement seule, voici la mauvaise: le Québec accuserait un retard de 20 ans dans le traitement des eaux. C'est le président de l'Association Québécoise des Techniques de l'Eau qui le dit, rapporte la Presse Canadienne. Voici des faits, en se rappelant que nous sommes censés posséder l'une des plus grandes réserves d'eau douce au monde: les citoyens de plus de 150 municipalités du Québec ont dû faire bouillir leur eau potable au moins une fois en 1982. En 1980, selon une étude du ministère de l'Environnement, 23% des aqueducs du Québec ne rencontraient pas les normes bactériologiques. 20% de la population québécoise puise son

eau potable dans des nappes souterraines sur lesquelles aucun contrôle n'est exercé. 698 des 1375 aqueducs du Québec n'effectuent aucun traitement de leur eau. Or les échantillons qu'exige le ministère n'arrivent pas toujours; sans entrer dans les chiffres on peut affirmer que la surveillance à ce niveau laisse à désirer.

Tant les nappes souterraines que les lacs et rivières sont susceptibles de contenir des produits chimiques toxiques, des résidus d'insecticides ou de biphényles polychlorés, des substances organiques chlorées ou des métaux lourds. Et le traitement, quand il existe, n'élimine que les germes microbiens. Ça ne vous décourage pas? Je vous reconnais bien, braves buveurs de bière.

Pour rester dans l'élément liquide, parlons pluies acides. Vous êtes probablement au fait de l'échec des négociations avec les USA en vue d'enrayer ce formidable fléau. Figurez-vous que le gouvernement américain exige des preuves scientifiques avant d'agir. C'est ce que faisait savoir leur ambassadeur à Ottawa, M. Paul H. Robinson, porte-parole officieux des grands complexes industriels de la vallée de l'Ohio.

Ils veulent plus précisément connaître la nocivité exacte des polluants comme l'anhydride sulfureux avant de commencer à réduire leurs émissions de ces produits (Le Devoir, 23 février). Façon subtile et hypocrite, sous couvert scientifique, de gagner (ou de perdre?) du temps. La vision des lacs fantômes des Adirondacks devrait suffire à nous sortir de la torpeur nord-

américaine. Les preuves existent, seuls les détails manquent. Mais tant que le géant conservateur somnolera sur notre flanc sud, la bonne volonté d'un John Roberts et d'un Ouellette sera mieux employée de ce côté-ci de la frontière. Après tout, seulement 50% de nos retombées acides sont d'origine américaine, et la Noranda n'a pas encore soumis le plan de dépollution de ses installations. Tout comme l'oncle Sam, on crache en l'air...et on attend. Bob Dylan avait raison: it's a hard rain that's gonna fall...

Le dernier en date des scandales entourant l'administration libérale au pays: la compagnie Amex aurait obtenu en 1977 un "permis de pollution". Un règlement interdisant le déversement des déchets miniers sur les lieux de pêche aurait ainsi été contourné grâce à ce permis spécial qui autorisait la compagnie à rejeter ses déchets liquides sur des lieux de pêche au saumon de la côte Ouest. En dépassant 8000 fois les normes permises, Amex épargne 23 millions de dollars. Le journal local "The fisherman" lançait l'alerte, qui s'est répercutée sur les ondes de Présent à l'écoute. Ce permis très spécial aurait été accordé à la suite du lobbying d'une firme d'avocats dont un associé était sénateur libéral. Le ministre de l'Environnement de l'époque, Glen Marchand, et la députée locale Iola Campagnola participèrent à la conspiration, sur laquelle je ne m'étendrai pas pour cause de haut-le-coeurs. Pensez à votre saumon en boîte.

Si vous n'êtes pas encore dégoûtés par cette chronique, je poursuis. Louis-Gilles Francoeur du Devoir (ma référence favorite...) nous apprenait que le MER (ministère de l'Energie et des Ressources) se propose de pulvériser 22,000 hectares de plantations de résineux avec des défoliants chimiques afin d'y éliminer les essences feuillues indésirables. On prévoit utiliser trois phytocides: le 2,4-D, le 2,4,5-T et un amalgame des deux. Selon l'aveu même du MER, ces produits contiennent de la dioxine, un des poisons les plus violents jamais recensés, extrêmement cancérigène et persistant dans l'environnement en plus. Le MER nous rassure en invoquant les faibles quantités utilisées; est-il rassurant de savoir qu'une dose minimale suffit à tuer les plantes visées? Qu'on se souvienne de l'émoi causé par la découverte d'infimes traces de dioxine dans les goélands du lac Ontario.

Le MER s'excuse presque en rappelant que les agriculteurs québécois ont pulvérisé les mêmes substances sur plus de 400,000 hectares sans se soucier de produire une étude d'impact. Bel exemple. Non, le cancer ne sera pas vaincu. Pas tant que l'insouciance criminelle et l'inconscience planifiée viendront d'en-haut.

Terminons sur une note positive en souhaitant bonne chance aux "Verts" du regroupement écologiste et pacifiste allemand qui pourraient faire une entrée remarquée au Bundstag. Une élection à suivre... pour qui vit d'espoir...et d'eau fraîche.

Louis Hamelin

recyclage: encore sur papier

Décidément ce n'est pas avec le papier ramassé au Macdonald le mois dernier que l'on aura fait le plus de produits utilisant la fibre recyclée. Le bilan d'une première collecte après la relance officielle du programme de recyclage de papier se passe de commentaires: pas une feuille recyclée.

On peut se demander pourquoi car le système du baril centralisé où les recycleurs déposent leurs papiers a fait ses preuves en d'autres endroits. A

John Abbott par exemple, on me dit qu'on a ramassé plus d'une tonne de papier le mois dernier, et le projet est à son début.

Au Mac cependant il semble que les services d'entretien ont aussi un mot à dire dans cette affaire de recyclage, qui survient alors que les contrats de travail donnent l'impression d'avoir été difficiles à négocier. Comme les membres du service d'entretien sont employés par McGill University et non par une firme indépendante, ils ont eux aussi

budgétaires. 20% ça fait mal au porte-feuille ça... et ce n'est pas fini à ce qu'il paraît. Bon. pas de politique mais il faut dire que les relations de travail sont sans doute un peu tendues.

Il ne faut pas oublier que le bon fonctionnement du programme de recyclage de papier ne va pas sans l'accord total du personnel du service d'entretien qui facilite grandement la tâche des recycleurs de papier en allant porter les sacs (barils) à l'entreposage.

Il est bien entendu que rien

ne ressemblant à une activité été touchés par les coupures de recyclage n'avait été prévu dans l'allocation des tâches lors de la signature des contrats de travail. Mais soyons optimistes et profitons de la leçon, car il faut bien dire qu'ils (les employés) n'avaient pas été consultés directement. Ce sera donc une activité à prévoir dans les prochains jours, activité qui s'annonce fort intéressante.

Jean Vigneux

ECONOMIC JUSTICE !

13

International food commodity trading has never been a strong area of interest for church groups, that is, until recently.

Last year four veterans of church and social action groups launched a new venture called "BRIDGEHEAD TRADING". These pioneers were Frances Combs, Consultant to the Toronto United Church Council; Angela Pritchard, Coordinator of Bain Food Co-op; Stuart Coles, minister of Bathurst Street United Church; and Peter Davies, co-producer of radio programs on Third World development issues.

BRIDGEHEAD TRADING is an alternative marketing organization engaged in changing some patterns of trade, on behalf of Third World countries, such as, Nicaragua and Sri Lanka (Ceylon). These countries do not have high technology to compete against transnational corporations. Like about 20 European alternative marketing organizations already in existence, BRIDGEHEAD TRADING is operated without profit. Income surplus to operating costs is used to support development projects in those countries where the products originated.

In our ruthlessly competitive economy we are use to economic bridgeheads being established. This exists where a base is established to wage economic war to stay ahead of the competition. Often such bridgeheads are

established in the Third World for the advantage of corporations from developing countries. For example here in Canada we know what it is to be a bridgehead for Japan....They buy our coal and iron ore; we buy their cars. Who profits.... Well it's not us.

BRIDGEHEAD TRADING want the workers to share in the profits produced by their work. So BRIDGEHEAD sells Ceylon tea grown on an estate in the south of Sri Lanka. The trustees who run that estate also operate a number of homes for mentally and physically disabled children. Contacts with tea workers on other estates is being made through church organizations concerned with the economic and social life of these workers. This is to perhaps provide a market for their tea as well.

BRIDGEHEAD also offers pure Nicaraguan filter coffee that has been roasted, ground and vacuum packed by a Dutch alternative marketing association. Nicaragua does not yet have facilities to do this.

They also offer instant coffee from Tanzania. Tanzania has its own instant coffee factory and also a tin plate factory, so is able to do its own processing and packing. The coffee is grown and harvested by a cooperative farmers' group. The coffee factory is jointly owned by the farmers and the government. These developments in self-reliance add to the number of jobs available and to the

diversification of the Tanzanian economy.

Recently, BRIDGEHEAD has begun carrying spices from Granada and are constantly trying to market products where they know the profits stay with the workers.

The best news of all is that you can now buy these products at MAC. Those of us who want to help can now exercise that choice. We can buy tea and coffee that has bypassed the transnational route

and has come from the producers. These new links between producers and consumers are being forged because we all have a right to know who gains from the work we do and who benefits from the money we spend. "A better choice for those with a taste for justice".

For more information or if you would like to purchase some coffee or tea contact Greg Salloum

ph. 457-6362



choose nutrition now — it pays !

Once again the month of March has been designated National Nutrition Month. This year's slogan is "Choose Nutrition Now - It Pays !" The theme aims at aiding Canadian consumers to make nutritious food choices that meet their budgets.

A better theme could not have been chosen since food monopolizes so much of our budget, and many consumers are becoming aware of the connection between good health and a balanced diet. It is possible to eat properly without necessarily having to spend more, but in order to do so we must learn to modify our buying habits. Our purchasing power has significantly diminished over the past few years forcing us to consider and discover tricks to help stretch our food dollar.

Shopping for food is like most other things, it demands some thought. Dietitians of the

School of Food Science and member hospitals of the Montreal Joint Hospital Institute, have created a series of pamphlets that will be distributed during National Nutrition Month. These pamphlets cover subjects related to nutritious eating and to the food budget. We hope the information contained in these

pamphlets will allow you to improve your food choices and save money at the same time.

Here is a quick quiz that will allow you to evaluate yourself as a nutrition-conscious consumer. You may complete the quiz immediately or wait until you've collected and read each one of the pamphlets that will be made available.

LINDA CURRIE

TRUE OR FALSE

- 1) Store and no-name brands are usually less expensive. _____
- 2) Individually packaged cereals, raisins and tea are usually cheaper. _____
- 3) Normal serving sizes of cooked meat, fish, and poultry need to be over 180 grams. _____
- 4) Less tender inexpensive cuts of meat are less nutritious than more expensive cuts. _____
- 5) Opened jars of food such as, jam, honey, peanut butter need to be refrigerated. _____
- 6) The more processed the food, the greater the loss of nutrients e.g. cereals. _____
- 7) Grade A vegetables are more nutritious than the lower grade vegetables. _____
- 8) Dietetic foods are low in calories. _____

CHOOSE
NUTRITION
NOW

OPEN LETTER

For six years now, I have attended university. Of the many professors I have been exposed to, few stand out in my mind as excellent teachers. On this point, I wish to express an opinion and raise certain questions.

To define what makes someone a "great teacher" is much more difficult than to use the term. Too often, a student judges teacher (and course) by his level of achievement in the subject. It is difficult to step back and examine critically, an activity in which one is intimately involved. It may not be until years later that one recognizes one has been fortunate to have had such a teacher; but it is a rare student who does not have an inkling at the time.

It is of course, unrealistic to expect that every teacher be outstanding, but many "brilliant investigators" can be, in Osler's words "wretched teachers". How many students ask the graduate teaching assistant to decode the professor's lecture or resort to finding a library textbook with a clear explanation of the subject matter?

To my mind what makes a teacher "excellent" is not only an ability to present information and principles with vivid clarity, but to add insights from a deeper, wider knowledge and mature experience. This is not to imply older teachers are necessarily better. Much of the science teaching I have been exposed to, has been nothing more than a delivery of a series of formal and technical exercises. Science is too much a part of modern culture to be presented in such a crude manner.

The philosopher Dewey, in his book *Democracy and Education*, points out that "the failure of such instruction to procure culture, is not however, evidence of the antithesis of natural knowledge to humanistic concern, but evidence of wrong educational attitude." I agree.

A teacher is also, in reality, the leader of a

social group. He is not, nor should he be, a leader by virtue of official position. Leaders are also models. Wilder Penfield wrote in his autobiography "No man goes alone on his eventful journey through medical school. He makes his own little images of whom he chooses to be his heroes, setting them up in his personal shrine as he progresses. The student who has an open mind is inevitably accompanied by an ever enlarging company of such heroes."

Excellent teachers to my mind, also have the ability to satisfy other needs of mine as a student. I need to feel challenged. I can teach myself the law, but I need someone to teach me to think. Is the Professor Kingsfield of "Paper Chase" fame, illusory? Fuller Albright, an early medical teacher and supporter of in-class student participation, on one occasion asked a class "How many think the arrow should go this way?" (very few hands.) "How many think the arrow should go that way?" (even fewer hands.) Finally, he asked "How many think?"

Furthermore, (in the context of Abraham Maslow's Need Theory) I need to feel and anticipate, competency and achievement. Self esteem is another emotional need. Failure has dramatic effects in this domain. Why is it so unacceptable? I see failure as a challenge, that I should try again and hopefully master the problem. Yet seldom have I been offered assistance in the fight. Where my performance before a teacher has been weak, few have ever taken me aside and said, "You're stumbling; let's get this sorted out." It is, to say the least, painful to be told "You only needed 25 marks on the final to pass." when you have strained to succeed for some three or more months. True, it is a responsibility of the student to seek help when needed but is the problem entirely the student's?

It is not difficult to perceive in some professors, that teaching is one of the dues that they as a

researcher, must pay for the privilege of a university position. Why did these people ever enter a job with a teaching component in the first place? Within the constraints of economics and logistics, what efforts can the university make to remove the burden of teaching from those who gladly refrain? Most universities provide facilities for the improvement of teaching skills and teaching aids. How many professors make use of these facilities? How many are aware they exist? What efforts does the university make to ensure awareness of the existence of these resources?

I hope that the raising of the question does not come across as an outright attack on professors in

their teaching capacity. It is not intended as such. If it provides food for thought in respect to classroom teaching, then I have achieved my objective. Writing this has encouraged me to reflect on teaching I have done and to think more deeply about any future teaching I may do. I welcome all responses to the opinion I have expressed here.

Sexual bias, examination methodology, marks (the so called "index of achievement") and evaluation forms are some of the others topics one could address. A student generated criticism of students is also in order. Are there any concerned students out there who dare to put pen to paper?

Alastair Dempster



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PEST CONTR.

The Mexicans recently announced success in eradicating the Mediterranean fruit fly or 'Medfly' in just three years, at the third consultative meeting on the appropriate use of pesticides in Latin America and the Caribbean which was devoted to biological methods of pest control. The USA and Guatemala are still suffering large losses from this pest. The meeting was sponsored by the Mexican government, the Inter American Agricultural Cooperation Institute, still in the experimental stage headquartered in Costa-Rica, one cannot halt the use of and the UN Food and Agricultural Organization. A laboratory in the southern

Mexican state of Chiapas produces some 800 million sterile flies a week, some of which are exported and others are released in domestic fruit growing regions as a preventative measure. * According to Mexican agronomist Marco Martinez the major opponents of biological pest control methods are the manufacturers of chemical pesticides.* The meeting concluded, however, that so long as biological measures are in the experimental stage, one cannot halt the use of chemical pesticides.

Source: United Nations Development Forum.

chronique horticole

Chaque été se manifeste utilisée, l'eau doit être filtrée par des périodes de pluies et de avant de s'écouler dans le sécheresses plus ou moins réseau de tuyaux. La prolongées. Tant le jardinier tuyauterie consiste en un que le producteur maraicher conduit primaire (PCV 0.5 po.) doivent se tourner vers un type dans lequel des tubulures fines (1-2 mm) ou "spaghetti" sont manques d'eau. Pour le latéralement insérées. jardinier amateur, le boyau Chacune d'elles se termine d'arrosage s'est par un poids qui empêche

traditionnellement classé au l'obstruction de l'orifice par des premier rang. Toutefois, particules de sol. Les d'autres techniques d'arrosage spaghettis sont forcément peuvent être employées dans le introduits dans des perforations jardin domestique. La plupart faites sur les deux flancs du d'entre elles furent reléguées à conduit primaire.

L'arrière-plan étant donné leur Ce type d'irrigation nécessite un terrain plat de coût élevé et leur complexité. sorte que l'écoulement d'eau L'une de ces méthodes, soit uniforme pour chaque l'irrigation goutte à goutte, est plante. Les avantages et à mon sens la plus accessible désavantages de l'irrigation au jardinier amateur. goutte à goutte sont énumérés ci-dessous. Il n'en tient qu'à vous de faire le choix.

Comme l'indique son nom, le déversement d'eau se fait goutte à goutte, réduisant ainsi les pertes causées par le ruissellement.

Le système comprend une source d'eau, un mécanisme d'alimentation et des conduits primaires et secondaires, lesquels irriguent chaque plante individuellement à leur base. Pour de grandes superficies une pompe est généralement requise pour alimenter le système. Il est à noter que le réseau s'opère à des pressions inférieures à 15 lbs par pouce carré. Pour une opération de petite étendue, l'eau peut être acheminée d'un réservoir à la tuyauterie par gravité ou par cavitation. Si l'on utilise le syphon, le réservoir devra être partiellement enfoui sous terre de sorte que le boyau collecteur demeure constamment amorcé.

Quelque soit la méthode

Avantages:

- Arrosage uniforme avec des quantités d'eau mesurées.
- Réduction des maladies foliaires.
- Réduction des mauvaises herbes dans les chemins et entre les rangs.
- Possibilité d'ajouter des engrais chimiques hydrosolubles au réservoir.
- Faibles coûts d'installation.

Désavantages:

- Obstruction des conduits par des algues ou autres impuretés.
- Inspection périodique des déversoirs.
- Difficultés en terrain accidenté.

Jean-Marc Montpetit

BUCKO'S

15

BUCKO'S POT POURRI New uses for applied hydrology

Problem: One is designing a bus system for a city, and one needs to know the maximum number of people that will be using the system at rush hour.

The answer to the problem is complex and requires an understanding of a science that deals with similar problems, namely hydrology. From this science evolved humalogy, the science of human flows. (not including urination)

Step one is to measure the volume of humans passing by a fixed point. Ideally, each human's weight and volume should be measured, however averages are usually used per human. Turnstyles are often used successfully in auditoriums, subways etc. Revolving doors will give speed of individual humans.

In hydrology flow is plotted against time (fig.1). I winged it when I drew the unit hydrograph for the humid climate.

Similarly, humagraphs may be plotted for rush hours: (fig.2)

The area under the curves gives the volume of humans that used the bus system.

Inherent in this mathematical approach are some definitions:

1. Time to peak: How long someone looks through the keyhole at someone else showering.
2. Effective runoff: Efficient use of shoes.

3. Detention storage: When students have to write lines on the blackboard.

4. Initial abstraction: When you can't read someone's signature.

5. Time of concentration: Two minutes in some courses.

Brief notes:

... Overheard on Walt Disney: A bug that kills itself commits insecticide... Do bacteria in a cow's stomach pay rumen board?... Somebody just had plastic surgery and told me they had a choice of facial features. Told me it was the first time they'd been asked to pick their nose... At last. Coffee is good for your health because it keeps you awake during lectures so you take better notes so you get a better job so you can afford better nutrition... Stay tuned (maybe next year) for a column called "Views From Under The Bridge" by a journalistic acquaintance of mine... I'm working on a book called "Do It Yourself Hermaphroditism" (try and say that with a few crackers in your mouth)... Seems some of the dips have discovered that Café Macadam has a happy hour on constantly. Seems like those same dips forgot classes. Careful boys....

-- Bucko is a regular contributor to the Harvest and unemployment insurance.

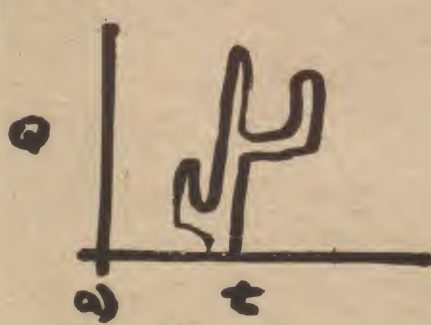


Fig.1 Hydrographs for a) arid and b) humid climates

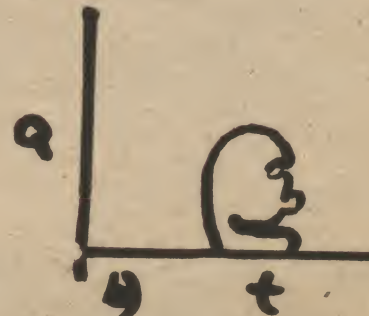
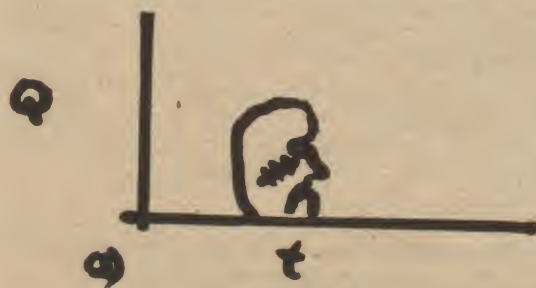


Fig.2 Humagraphs for a) New York and b) a small town

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74b Ste. Anne

HOW DO WE LEARN ?

1. Students should all study the same things at the same times in a given course. This assumption is especially true in lower level courses, but, has also been observed in a large number of upper level courses.
2. There is a definite track that all students should follow through a major program. Sometimes several tracks of equal inflexibility are available.
3. People learn mainly by taking courses or so it would seem from looking at the present system. I cannot think of any program not based to a large extent on

formal coursework.

4. The role of professors is to teach. Teaching for the most part consists of having professors talk or give relatively rigid assignments or labs to their students. Studies done by many educators indicated that professors talk for well over seventy- five percent of the time that they are in a position of interacting with their students. The corollary to this assumption is that the role of the students is to learn, where learning is defined as

listening intently.

5. Professors have the primary task of evaluating and grading. The role of students is to be evaluated and to be graded. Students should not evaluate themselves or the faculty members that deal with them.
6. Courses must consist of an arrangement in which one hour of credit is given for each hour per week the student spends in lecture. Implicit in this assumption is the notion that learning can be measured in credits and that granting of degrees is based upon an accumulation of these credits rather than learning per se.
7. Undergraduate colleges have a duty to train undergraduates for graduate school or industry.
8. Undergraduates are not capable of very original or creative activity in most areas of science.
9. Emotions have little place in the learning of science. Rationalism is all-important in college programs.
10. Professors should mainly teach their specialties. Thus, students who have interests which do not coincide with the specialties of their professors should wait to follow these interests until they can find a suitable faculty member from whom to learn.
11. Professors and students should not get too close to each other because close personal relationships may cause students to lose respect for faculty members.

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--Dip. Secretary

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--Dr. Stepler

"Good thing I'm not Jewish"
--Dr. Chavez